On the Significance of Qiu Jin's Disguise in Men's Suit from the Gender Perspective

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Qiu Jin, the great female revolutionary, who devoted her transient life to the anti-feudal and national liberation cause for women's emancipation, entered Xunyi Girls School in Huzhou four times in men's suit and in it she went across the boundary of family, women sphere and the nation. Starting from educational publicity, she embarked on a more glorious career with the disguise in men's suit, either in western style suit and shoes, or in traditional Chinese long robe. Qiu Jin turned into reality the historically accidental act and fictional creation of women's disguises in men's suit to fight against the deep-rooted convention of "men being superior to women," with a view to go beyond the restricted area of patriarchal men and subvert the feudal system of thousand years. In her pursuit of an ideal society where men and women stood equal, she embraced the victory of the 1911 revolution with her tragic death. Therefore, an analysis of Qiu Jin's disguise in men's suit from the gender perspective provides great significance.

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Qiu Jin (1875–1907) was a Chinese woman born in an era with fervent anti-imperialist and anti-feudal sentiments, but in a society with great restrictions on the role of women and on what they could or should do. She was torn between living the life of a woman expected by her society and the life of a woman to participate in the great revolutionary cause of her time and to lead the breakage of shackles that limited the contributions of women. At great sacrifices to her marriage, her motherhood, and ultimately her life, Qiu Jin chose the latter lifestyle and became China's first feminist. Qiu Jin was Jin Tianhe's Women's Bell, published in 1903, would also shape views on the women of that time. Jin argued that any revolution for civil rights should be conducted in tandem with one for women's rights, that women were the 'mother of a nation', and that everyone was endowed with God-given rights. His view on women's rights centered on women's contribution to the nation as the mothers of its people. Such reflections are significant, as this male-dominated feminism remains mainstream in Chinese society, where elite females are viewed as representatives of all women, neglecting the interests and needs of those at the bottom of the social ladder. The gender perspective looks at the impact of gender on people's opportunities, social roles and interactions. Successful implementation of the policy, programme and project goals of international and national organizations is directly affected by the impact of gender and, in turn, influences the process of social development. Gender is an integral component of every aspect of the economic, social, daily and private lives of individuals and societies, and of the different roles ascribed by society to men and women. Social scientists and development experts use two separate terms to design...